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Two New Genera of the Family Gnaphosidae (Araneae) from Japan

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加村隆英[1)]：日本産ワシグモ科の2新属

Abstract Two new genera, *Sernokorba* gen. nov. and *Hitobia* gen. nov., are described in the family Gnaphosidae. Three species are transferred to the new genera and redescribed: *Sernokorba pallidipatellis* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov., from *Zelotes*, *Hitobia unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov., from *Poecilochroa* and *H. asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov., from *Berlandina*. A new species is described from Japan under the name *Hitobia yasunosukei*. The male of *Hitobia asiatica* is described for the first time.

Some gnaphosid species described by BÖSENBERG and STRAND (1906) have been left problematical in their generic position. *Zelotes pallidipatellis* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) was originally described under the genus *Prosthesima* L. KOCH, 1872. After *Prosthesima* was generally admitted to be a junior synonym of *Zelotes* GISTEL, 1848, this species has been treated under the latter genus [for example, ROEWER (1954), BONNET (1959) and YAGINUMA (1986)]. However, an examination of sufficient specimens indicates that this species is not a member of *Zelotes*, because the metatarsi III and IV of the spiders of this species lack a preening comb on each ventro-distal end in evidence. I have not examined the holotype of this species, but the absence of preening combs was confirmed in the holotype by PLATNICK and SONG (1986). This species has a shallow ventral notch on trochanters III and IV, so it is undoubtedly a member of the *Poecilochroa* complex, as PLATNICK and SONG (1986) already pointed out. After a comparison between characters of this species and those of the other genera in the *Poecilochroa* complex, I recognized that this species is unique in having a serrated carina on the promargin of fang furrow of chelicera. I propose, therefore, a new genus, *Sernokorba*, for this species.

On the other hand, *Poecilochroa unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) and *Berlandina asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) also seem problematical. *Poecilochroa unifascigera* was originally described under the genus *Micaria*, and later it was transferred to *Poecilochroa* by WUNDERLICH (1979). Although it is correct that this species was assigned to the *Poecilochroa* complex, the condition

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of cheliceral margins and the male palpal structure of this species are different from those of *Poecilochroa* itself; *P. unifascigera* has three teeth and one tooth on the pro- and retromargins of cheliceral fang furrow respectively, and no median apophysis on male palp, while in *Poecilochroa* the promargin possesses a carina not divided into teeth and retromargin is bare, and distinct median apophysis is present on male palp. *Berlandina asiatica* originally described under the genus *Callilepis* has poorly been known, especially the male has never been recorded. Having examined several specimens including males, I recognized that this species agrees neither with *Berlandina* nor with *Callilepis*, but belongs to a certain genus in the *Poecilochroa* complex.

These two species are similar to each other in having the characters of cheliceral margins and male palpal structure as mentioned above, as well as the condition of female median spinneret which is long and bears spigots only on distal part. Besides, the posterior eye row is slightly recurved in these two species. Since no genus having a combination of these characters has been known, a new genus, *Hitobia*, is proposed. In addition to these known species, I recognized that the gnaphosid spider reported as *Poecilochroa* sp. by CHIKUNI (1989) belongs to this new genus, and is in fact new to science. The new species will be described in this paper under the name *Hitobia yasunosukei*.

The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; MOA, median ocular area; p, proventral; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; r, retroventral. Eye size means the length of long axis of an eye, but the measurement of posterior median eye was made at the horizontal level.

Family Gnaphosidae

Genus ***Sernokorba*** gen. nov.

[Japanese name: Nokoba-tonbigumo-zoku]

Type species: *Prosthesima pallidipatellis* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906.

Thoracic groove longitudinal, distinct. Anterior eye row slightly recurved and posterior eye row almost straight as seen from above; PME separated from each other by slightly more than the eye size; MOA slightly longer than wide. with anterior width narrower than the posterior (Fig. 2). Chelicera with a serrated carina on promargin of fang furrow, and one tooth on retromargin (Fig. 3). Endites and labium rather short (Fig. 4). Legs with distinct scopulae on all tarsi and metatarsi; trochanters I and II without ventral notch, trochanters III and IV each with a shallow ventral notch; leg IV longest and the other legs nearly equal in length. Abdomen with white markings on dorsum. Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum. Female median spinneret long, with four large spigots on dorso-distal part (Fig. 5). Male palp with embolus short, conductor membranous, retrolateral tibial apophysis rather long, and no median apophysis.

Remarks. This new genus is related to *Kishidaia* YAGINUMA, 1960 in having a carina and a tooth on the pro- and retromargins of cheliceral fang furrow respectively, but the carina of *Sernokorba* is serrated, and endites and labium are rather short.

Etymology. Generic name is an arbitrary combination of letters and is feminine in gender.

Sernokorba pallidipatellis (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.

[Japanese name: Maetobi-tonbigumo]

(Figs. 1–9)

Prosthesima pallidipatellis BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, p. 123, pl. 16, fig. 490 [female holotype from Saga Pref., in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, not examined; illustrations of the holotype drawn by Dr. H. ONO were available].

Zelotes pallidipatellis: ROEWER, 1954, p. 454.——BONNET, 1959, p. 4938.——YAGINUMA, 1960, p. 121, pl. 56, fig. 328, text fig. 100(2); 1961, p. 6; 1962, p. 55; 1970, p. 676; 1977, p. 404; 1986, p. 191, pl. 51, fig. 6, text fig. 106(3).——ZHU, 1983, p. 87.——SHINKAI & TAKANO, 1987, p. 24.——CHIKUNI, 1989, pp. 120 (fig. 10), 250.——PLATNICK, 1989, p. 494.

Zelotes(?) *pallidipatellis*: YAGINUMA et al., 1990, p. 271.

Note. According to PAIK (1986), records of this species from Korea (PAIK, 1987, 1979; PAIK & KIM, 1985) were due to misidentification.

Measurements of 1♂ and 1♀ from Kyoto-shi, Kyoto Pref. (♂/♀; in mm). Body length 5.25/6.10. Carapace length 2.45/2.90, width 1.70/2.15. Abdomen length 2.80/3.20, width 1.40/2.05. Length of legs as shown in Table 1. Eye sizes: AME 0.09/0.10, ALE 0.10/0.13, PME 0.08/0.09, PLE 0.09/0.11. Distances between eyes: AME–AME 0.04/0.04, AME–ALE 0.01/0.01, PME–PME 0.09/0.10, PME–PLE 0.06/0.08, ALE–PLE 0.08/0.12. MOA anterior width 0.20/0.23, posterior width 0.24/0.28, length 0.25/0.31. Clypeus height 0.14/0.16.

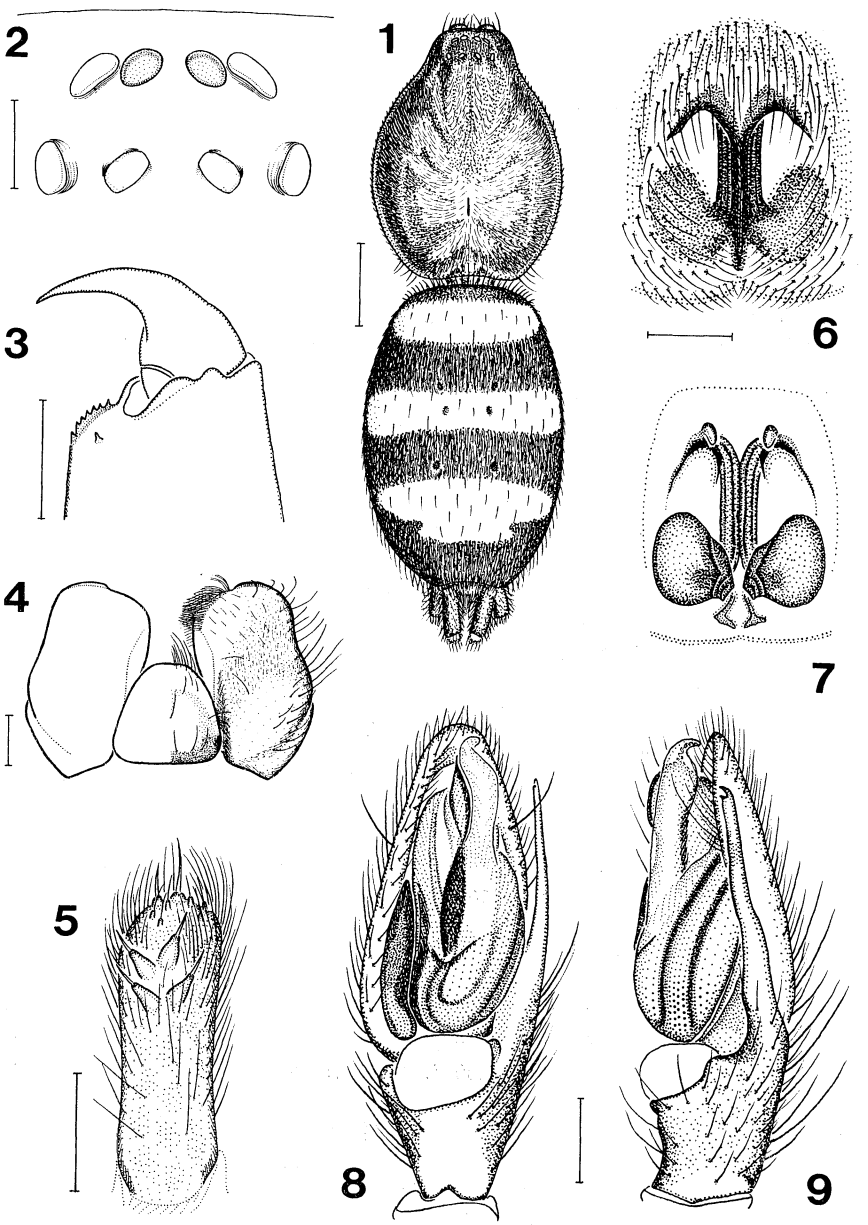
Table 1. Measurements of legs of *Sernokorba pallidipatellis* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) (♂/♀; in mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.76/1.96	0.94/1.08	1.23/1.30	1.23/1.28	0.95/1.00	6.11/6.62
II	1.73/1.93	0.91/1.08	1.23/1.30	1.25/1.33	0.96/1.05	6.08/6.69
III	1.63/1.83	0.83/1.00	1.19/1.26	1.40/1.53	1.00/1.10	6.05/6.72
IV	2.06/2.28	0.95/1.13	1.60/1.73	2.18/2.39	1.15/1.28	7.94/8.81

Variation (in mm). Body length ♂4.25–6.20, ♀5.10–8.15. Carapace length ♂1.90–2.95, ♀2.15–3.25; width ♂1.35–2.20, ♀1.55–2.30.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: Tibia: I and II very variable from 0–1p–1p to 1r–2–2 or 2–2–1p; metatarsus: I and II 1p–0–0 or 2–0–0. ♀: Tibia: I and II 0–1p–1p or 1p–1p–1p; metatarsus: I 0–0–0 or 1p–0–0, II 1p–0–0.

Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum about two-thirds of abdomen in length. Male palp (Figs. 8–9): retrolateral tibial apophysis very long, with a small notch on apical end. Epigynum with longitudinal median ridge (Fig. 6). Female genitalia with a pair of longitudinal ducts entirely touching to each other (Fig. 7).



Figs. 1–9. *Sernokorba pallidipatellis* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906).——1. Female body, dorsal view. 2. Eye area, dorsal view. 3. Left chelicera, posterior view. 4. Endites and labium, ventral view. 5. Female median spinneret, dorsal view. 6. Epigynum, ventral view. 7. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 8. Left male palp, ventral view. 9. Same, retrolateral view. (Scales: 1, 1 mm; 2–9, 0.2 mm.)

Color. Carapace and chelicerae blackish brown. Endites, labium and sternum dark brown. Legs with coxae and femora dark brown, patellae dusky yellow, tibiae and metatarsi brown to blackish brown, and tarsi pale reddish brown. Abdomen blackish brown, with three transverse white bands on dorsum (Fig. 1).

Specimens examined. Gunma Pref.: 1♀, Akagi-onsen, Miyagi-mura, Seta-gun, 23. V. 1982 (T. HAYASHI). Ibaraki Pref.: 1♂, Tamatsukuri-machi, Name-gata-gun, 26.IV. 1990 (S. KANENO). Shizuoka Pref.: 1♂, Inasa-cho, Inasa-gun, 14–16. V. 1990 (S. KANENO). Ishikawa Pref.: 1♂, Butsudaiji, Tatsunokuchi-machi, Nomi-gun, 30. V. 1982 (H. TOKUMOTO). Mie Pref.: 1♀, Yokkaichi-shi, 9. VIII. 1979 (T. YAMANO). Shiga Pref.: 1♀, Gokashô-cho, Kanzaki-gun, 24. VII. 1979 (T. YAMANO). Kyoto Pref.: 1♂, Kunda, Miyazu-shi, 26–29. V. 1982 (M. SASAKAWA et al.); 1♂, Ashiu, Miyama-cho, Kitakuwata-gun, 14–16. V. 1983 (T. KAMURA); 1♂, Sasari-tôge, Miyama-cho, Kitakuwata-gun, 27. V. 1985 (T. KAMURA); 1♀, Minamiôtani, Sonobe-cho, Funai-gun, 14–20. IX. 1975 (Y. NISHIKAWA); 29♂, 5♀ east of Midorogaike Pond, Matsugasaki, Kyoto-shi, 15. IV–1. XI. 1982 (T. KAMURA); 12♂, 4♀, same locality, 18. IV–11. X. 1983 (T. KAMURA); 6♂, 1♀, same locality, 15. V–10. VII. 1984 (T. KAMURA); 1♂, same locality, 17. V. 1985 (T. KAMURA); 1♂, same locality, 6. V. 1990 (T. KAMURA); 1♀, Mt. Otowayama, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-shi, 25. IX–2. X. 1982 (T. TANI & A. HOGA); 3♀, same locality, 26. VII–9. VIII & 30. VIII–20. IX. 1986 (A. HOGA); 1♀, Mt. Jûbusan, Ujitawara-cho, Tsuzuki-gun, 25. V–1. VI. 1985 (A. HOGA); 4♀, Kasagi-cho, Sôraku-gun, 15–22. VII, 12–19. VIII & 9–16. IX. 1985 (S. KANENO). Osaka Pref.: 1♀, Hannan-cho, Sennan-gun, 17. V. 1990 (S. KANENO). Nara Pref.: 1♀, Kawakami-mura, Yoshino-gun, 7. VIII. 1974 (N. KUNITA). Hyogo Pref.: 1♂, Yumesaki-cho, Shikama-gun, 6. VI. 1982 (Y. NISHIKAWA); 1♂, 1♀, Shirakawadai, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, 23. V. 1979 (T. YAMANO); 2♀, same locality, 22. VI & 25. VII. 1979 (T. YAMANO). Tottori Pref.: 1♀, Ôchidani-kôen, Tottori-shi, 7. VII. 1987 (N. TSURUSAKI). Ehime Pref.: 1♀, Mt. Ishizuchiyama, 23. VII. 1958 (K. MORIKAWA: personal collection of Dr. T. YAGINUMA). Fukuoka Pref.: 76♂, 1♀, Mt. Tachibanayama, Shingû-machi, Kasuya-gun, 13.V–3. VI. 1979 (K. YAMAGISHI); 1♂, Mt. Hikosan, Soeda-machi, Tagawa-gun, 27–31. V. 1959 (C. OKUMA). Oita Pref.: 1♀, Mt. Ryôzen, Wasada, Oita-shi, 22. V. 1990 (N. KIKUYA).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu). This species was also recorded from China (ZHU, 1983).

Remarks. This species is distinctive in having three transverse white markings on dorsum of abdomen. But the markings often disappear in alcohol.

This species is very similar to *Herpyllus coreanus* PAIK, 1992 described from Korea, and these two species seem to be conspecific. But I avoid making reference to the synonymy, because I have not yet examined the Koran specimens.

Genus ***Hitobia*** gen. nov.

[Japanese name: Hitoobi-tonbigumo-zoku]

Type species: *Micaria unifascigera* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906.

Thoracic groove indistinct or distinct. Anterior eye row recurved and

posterior eye row slightly recurved as seen from above; PME separated from each other by at least the eye size; MOA longer than wide, with anterior width narrower than the posterior (Figs. 11, 20). Chelicera with three teeth on promargin of fang furrow and one tooth on retromargin (Figs. 12, 21). Endites narrowed medianly and slightly convergent apically (Figs. 13, 22). Legs with distinct scopulae on all tarsi and metatarsi, but somewhat weak on metatarsi III and IV; trochanters I and II without ventral notch, and trochanters III and IV each with a shallow ventral notch; leg formula usually 4–1–2–3 or 4–2–1–3. Abdomen with white markings on dorsum. Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum. Female median spinneret long, with spigots only on distal part (Figs. 14, 23). Male palp with embolus very short, conductor very small, retrolateral tibial apophysis distinct, and without median apophysis. Spermatheca somewhat elongate.

Remarks. This new genus is similar to *Litopyllus* CHAMBERLIN, 1922 in the condition of female median spinnerets and male palpal structure, but is separated from the latter by the slightly recurved posterior eye row, instead of being procurved in *Litopyllus*.

Etymology. Generic name is an arbitrary combination of letters and is feminine in gender.

Key to the Species of *Hitobia*

1. Male ..... 2.
— Female ..... 3.
2. Palpal tibia with a tuft of long bristles ..... *H. unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.
— Palpal tibia without a tuft of long bristles ..... *H. asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.
3. Epigynum with a wide and shallow concavity on posterior part ..... *H. yasunosukei* sp. nov.
— Epigynum without such a concavity ..... 4.
4. Epigynum with a longitudinal hood on antero-median part ..... *H. unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.
— Epigynum with a transverse ridge on median part ..... *H. asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.

Hitobia unifascigera (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.

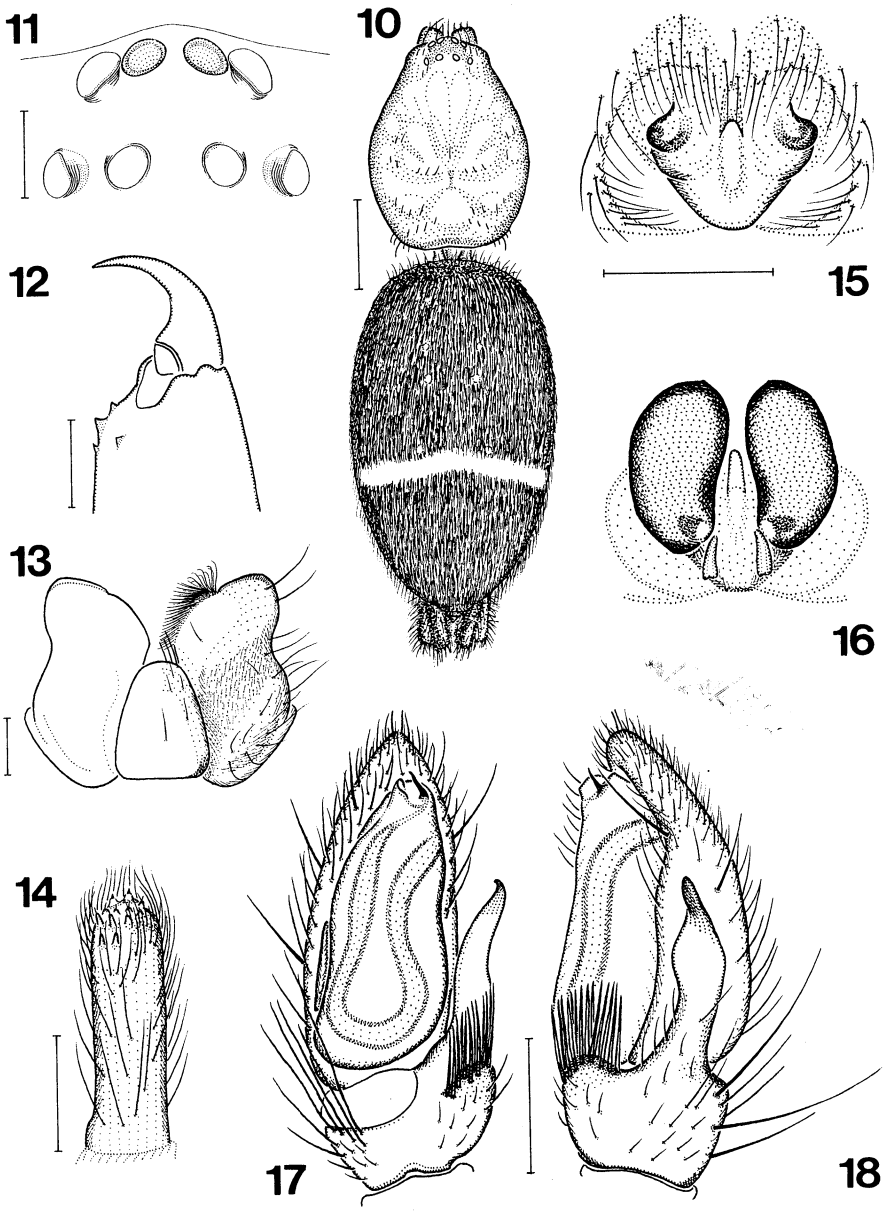
[Japanese name: Hitoobi-tonbigumo]

(Figs. 10–18)

Micaria unifascigera BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, p. 293, pl. 16, fig. 497 [Syntypes (1♂, 1♀) from Saga Pref., in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, not examined].——STRAND, 1918, p. 83, pl. 1, figs. 25–26.——ROEWER, 1954, p. 628.——YAGINUMA, 1955, p. 13.——BONNET, 1957, p. 2850.——S. SAITO, 1959, p. 146, pls. 25–26, fig. 202, text fig. 8(1).

Phrurolithus unifascigera: YAGINUMA, 1962, p. 52.

Phrurolithus(?) *unifascigera*: YAGINUMA, 1970, p. 674.



Figs. 10–18. *Hitobia unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906).——10. Female body, dorsal view. 11. Eye area, dorsal view. 12. Left chelicera, posterior view. 13. Endites and labium, ventral view. 14. Female median spinneret, dorsal view. 15. Epigynum, ventral view. 16. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 17. Left male palp, ventral view. 18. Same, retrolateral view. (Scales: 10, 1 mm; 11–18, 0.2 mm.)

Micaria(?) *unifascigera*: YAGINUMA, 1977, p. 402.
Poecilochroa unifascigera: WUNDERLICH, 1979, p. 309, fig. 71.——KAMURA, 1984, p. 1, figs. 1–6.——YAGINUMA, 1986, p. 190, pl. 51, fig. 4, text fig. 106(1).——CHIKUNI, 1989, pp. 118 (fig. 3), 248.——PLATNICK, 1989, p. 482.——YAGINUMA et al., 1990, p. 271. ——CHEN & ZHANG, 1991, p. 234, fig. 243.

Measurements of 1♂ and 1♀ from Kyoto-shi, Kyoto Pref. (♂/♀; in mm). Body length 4.15/5.40. Carapace length 1.80/2.45, width 1.25/1.65. Abdomen length 2.35/2.95, width 1.10/1.80. Length of legs as shown in Table 2. Eye sizes: AME 0.08/0.11, ALE 0.09/0.11, PME 0.08/0.09, PLE 0.08/0.10. Distances between eyes: AME–AME 0.03/0.04, AME–ALE 0.01/0.01, PME–PME 0.08/0.11, PME–PLE 0.06/0.08, ALE–PLE 0.09/0.13. MOA anterior width 0.19/0.25, posterior width 0.23/0.30, length 0.24/0.31. Clypeus height 0.09/0.11.

Table 2. Measurements of legs of *Hitobia unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) (♂/♀; in mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.20/1.49	0.63/0.83	0.84/0.98	0.71/0.88	0.46/0.56	3.84/4.74
II	1.17/1.45	0.62/0.83	0.82/0.98	0.73/0.90	0.46/0.61	3.80/4.77
III	1.07/1.37	0.54/0.73	0.71/0.85	0.87/1.04	0.52/0.65	3.71/4.64
IV	1.35/1.68	0.66/0.87	0.98/1.16	1.28/1.49	0.56/0.65	4.83/5.85

Variation (in mm). Body length ♂3.90–5.25, ♀5.40–7.60. Carapace length ♂1.80–2.15, ♀2.40–2.75; width ♂1.25–1.50, ♀1.65–1.90.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: Tibia: I 2–2–2, II 1r–2–2 or 2–2–2; metatarsus: I and II 2–0–0. ♀: Tibia: I 1p–1p–1p, II 0–1p–1p; metatarsus: I and II 1p–0–0.

Thoracic groove indistinct. Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum longer than four-fifths of whole abdominal length. Male palp (Figs. 17–18): embolus situated retrolaterally to conductor; retrolateral tibial apophysis somewhat flattened, narrowed distally. Epigynum with a longitudinal hood on antero-median part (Fig. 15). Female genitalia as shown in Fig. 16.

Color. Cephalothorax dark brown. Legs with coxae I brown, the other coxae yellowish brown, femora dark brown, and the other segments yellowish to pale reddish brown; tibiae IV and metatarsi IV rather darker. Abdomen dark grayish brown, with a transverse white stripe on dorsum (Fig. 10).

Specimens examined. 1♂, Kashima, Shioya-machi, Kaga-shi, Ishikawa Pref., 19. VIII. 1987 (J. TAKA). 1♂, 1♀, Kanmurijima Is., Maizuru-shi, Kyoto Pref., 28. IX. 1982 (M. SASAKAWA et al.). 2♀, Nakaragi-cho, Shimogamo, Kyoto-shi, Koyto Pref., 14 & 18. VI. 1979 (T. KAMURA). 1♂, east of Midorogaike Pond, Matsugasaki, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto Pref., 2. VI. 1979 (T. KAMURA). 1♀, same locality, 4–15. VI. 1983 (T. KAMURA). 1♀, Otokoyama, Yawata-shi, Kyoto Pref., 9. VII. 1987 (Y. YOSHIYASU & S. KANENO).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu). This species was also recorded from China (CHEN & ZHANG, 1991).

Remarks. This species is separated from *H. asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et

STRAND, 1906), comb. nov., by the male palpal structure in which embolus is situated retrolaterally to conductor, as well as by the characters given in the key. This species is also distinguished from the other members of this genus by its indistinct thoracic groove and the single transverse white stripe on dorsum of abdomen.

Hitobia asiatica (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov.

[Japanese name: Shinonome-tonbigumo]

(Figs. 19–27)

Callilepis asiatica BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, p. 124, pl. 16, fig. 488 [female holotype from Saga Pref., in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, not examined; illustrations of the holotype drawn by Dr. H. ONO were available].——YAGINUMA, 1961, p. 4; 1962, p. 53; 1970, p. 675.

Berlandia(?) *asiatica*: DALMAS, 1921, p. 276.

Berlandina asiatica: ROEWER, 1954, p. 357.——BONNET, 1955, p. 878.——YAGINUMA, 1977, p. 403; 1986, p. 188.——YAGINUMA et al., 1990, p. 270.

Measurements of 1♂ and 1♀ from Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref. (♂/♀; in mm). Body length 4.20/7.75. Carapace length 1.90/3.25, width 1.45/2.30. Abdomen length 2.30/4.50, width 1.25/2.65. Length of legs as shown in Table 3. Eye sizes: AME 0.09/0.13, ALE 0.09/0.13, PME 0.07/0.09, PLE 0.09/0.13. Distances between eyes: AME–AME 0.03/0.04, AME–ALE 0.00/0.01, PME–PME 0.08/0.13, PME–PLE 0.06/0.13, ALE–PLE 0.08/0.18. MOA anterior width 0.19/0.28, posterior width 0.21/0.31, length 0.26/0.40. Clypeus height 0.08/0.13.

Table 3. Measurements of legs of *Hitobia asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) (♂/♀; in mm).

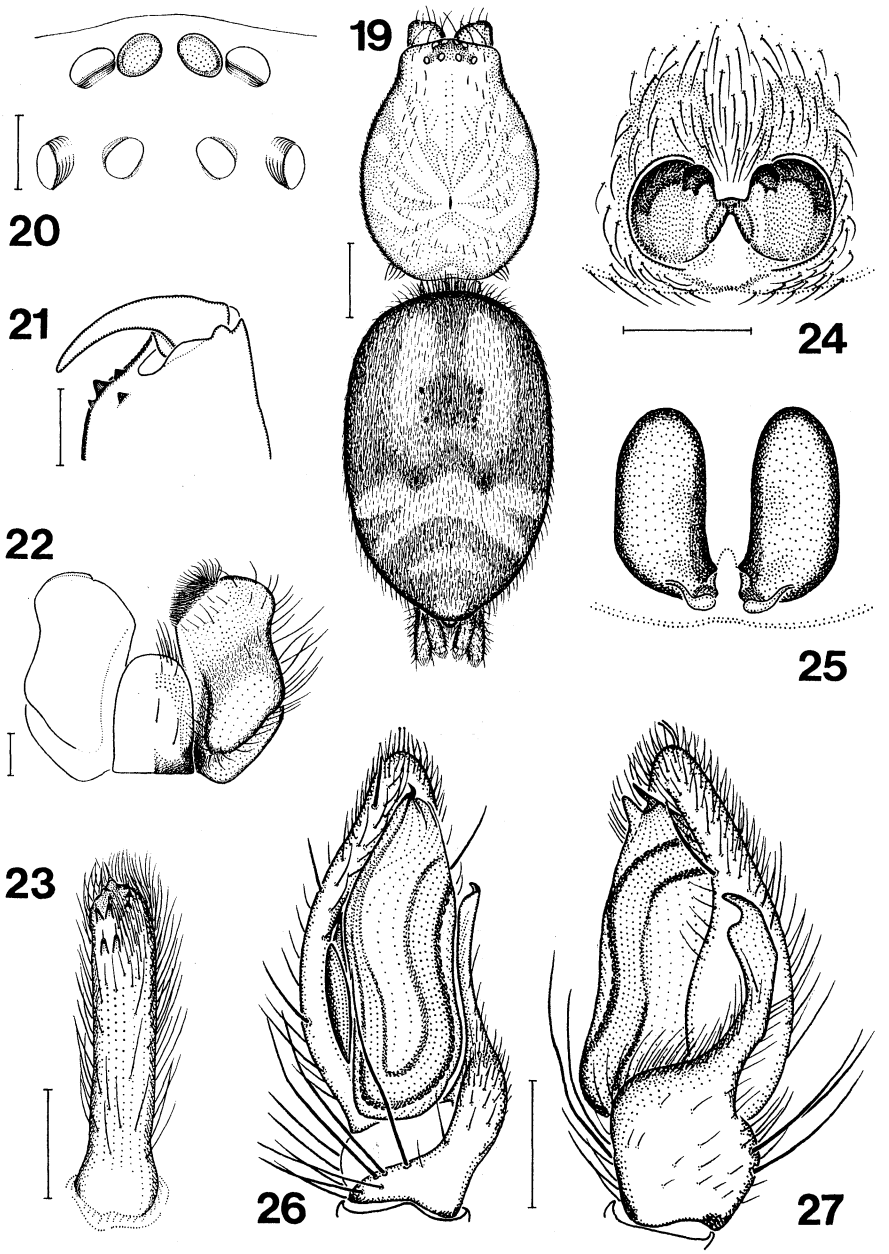
Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.33/2.00	0.75/1.19	0.90/1.35	0.80/1.19	0.53/0.74	4.31/6.47
II	1.28/1.98	0.73/1.19	0.88/1.34	0.83/1.25	0.53/0.78	4.25/6.54
III	1.25/1.83	0.63/1.03	0.83/1.21	1.00/1.48	0.59/0.85	4.30/6.40
IV	1.60/2.33	0.78/1.23	1.21/1.70	1.55/2.28	0.65/0.90	5.79/8.44

Variation (in mm). Body length ♂3.90–4.25, ♀5.55–7.75. Carapace length ♂1.85–2.00, ♀2.15–3.25; width ♂1.40–1.50, ♀1.55–2.30.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: Tibia: I 2–2–2, II 1r–2–2 or 2–2–2; metatarsus: I and II 2–0–0. ♀: Tibia: I 1p–1p–1p, II 0–1p–1p; metatarsus: I 0–0–0 or 1p–0–0, II 1p–0–0.

Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum longer than three-fourths of whole abdominal length. Male palp (Figs. 26–27): embolus and conductor very small; retrolateral tibial apophysis roundly notched at ventro-distal part. Epigynum with a pair of rounded lateral margins and a transverse ridge on median part (Fig. 24). Female genitalia as shown in Fig. 25.

Color. ♀: Cephalothorax brown or dark brown. Legs with coxae I dark brown, the other coxae yellowish brown, patellae yellowish brown, and the other



Figs. 19–27. *Hitobia asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906).——19. Female body, dorsal view. 20. Eye area, dorsal view. 21. Left chelicera, posterior view. 22. Endites and labium, ventral view. 23. Female median spinneret, dorsal view. 24. Epigynum, ventral view. 25. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 26. Left male palp, ventral view. 27. Same, retrolateral view. (Scales: 19, 1 mm; 20–27, 0.2 mm.)

segments brown. Abdomen grayish brown, with unique white markings on dorsum as shown in Fig. 19. ♂: Similar to female, but abdomen with dorsal scutum brown, and abdominal markings indistinct.

Specimens examined. 1♂, Hanekami, Hamura-machi, Nishitama-gun, Tokyo, 16. VII. 1981 (K. KUMADA). 1♀, Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Pref., 22–23. VII. 1985 (T. YAMANO). 1♀, Hatsushima Is., Atami-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 26. VIII. 1986 (S. INABA). 1 juv., Kashima, Shiyoa-machi, Kaga-shi, Ishikawa Pref., 2. IX. 1987 (J. TAKA). 1♀, Segawa, Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref., 13. VI. 1977 (T. KAMURA). 1♂, same locality, 17. VII. 1978 (T. KAMURA). 1♂, Touge, Bizen-shi, Okayama Pref., 4. VIII. 1988 (Y. IHARA). 1♂, Yamanoi, San-yô-cho, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Pref., 1. VIII. 1990 (Y. IHARA).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Remarks. This species is distinguished from the other members of the genus by its unique shape of retrolateral tibial apophysis in male plap and the transverse ridge in epigynum.

Hitobia yasunosukei sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Futaobi-tonbigumo]

(Figs. 28–30)

Poecilochroa sp.: CHIKUNI, 1989, pp. 118 (fig. 5), 249.

Measurements of holotype (♀; in mm). Body length 5.95. Carapace length 3.05, width 2.00. Abdomen length 2.90, width 1.60. Length of legs as shown in Table 4. Eye sizes: AME 0.13, ALE 0.13, PME 0.10, PLE 0.11. Distances between eyes: AME–AME 0.05, AME–ALE 0.03, PME–PME 0.15. PME–PLE 0.12, ALE–PLE 0.15. MOA anterior width 0.29, posterior width 0.35, length 0.36. Clypeus height 0.15.

Table 4. Measurements of legs of *Hitobia yasunosukei* sp. nov. (♀; in mm).

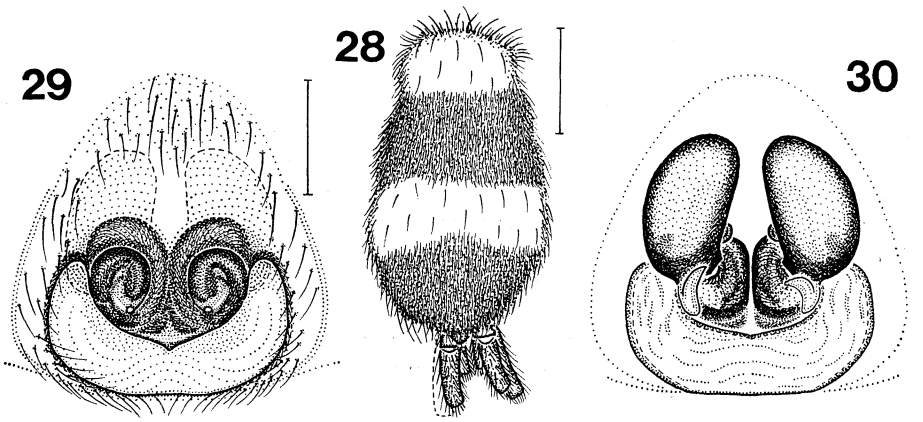
Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I (right)	1.98	1.13	1.39	1.25	0.90	6.65
II	1.93	1.10	1.36	1.25	0.90	6.54
III	1.75	0.95	1.15	1.38	0.95	6.18
IV	2.23	1.15	1.63	2.08	0.98	8.07

Ventral spines on legs I and II (holotype, ♀; left leg I is lacking). Tibia: I and II 0–1p–1p; metatarsus: I 1p–0–0, II 2–0–0 (left leg), 1p–0–0 (right leg).

Epigynum with a wide and shallow concavity on posterior part (Fig. 29). Spermatheca elongate, with a coiled duct at the base (Fig. 30).

Color. Cephalothorax and appendages dark brown, but legs III and IV with patellae, tibiae and metatarsi somewhat paler and tarsi yellowish brown. Abdomen blackish brown, with two wide transverse white bands on anterior and middle parts of dorsum (Fig. 28).

Male. Unknown.



Figs. 28–30. *Hitobia yasunosukei* sp. nov.——28. Female abdomen, dorsal view. 29. Epigynum, ventral view. 30. Female genitalia, dorsal view. (Scales: 28, 1 mm; 29–30, 0.2 mm.)

Holotype. ♀, Mt. Katsuu-dake, Motobu Peninsula, Okinawa Pref., 6. VI. 1977 (Y. CHIKUNI). The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Arachnological Society of Japan, Otemon Gakuin University, Ibaraki, Osaka.

Distribution. Japan (Okinawa Island; known only from the type locality).

Remarks. This new species is easily distinguished from the other members of the genus by its two distinct white bands on dorsum of abdomen.

Etymology. Specific name is dedicated to Mr. Yasunosuke CHIKUNI who collected the specimen and reported it by splendid photographs.

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摘　　要

ワシグモ科の2新属，ノコバトンビグモ属（新称） *Sernokorba* gen. nov. とヒトオビトンビグモ属（新称） *Hitobia* gen. nov., を記載した．マエトビケムリグモ *Zelotes pallidipatellis* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) を *Sernokorba* 属に，ヒトオビトンビグモ *Poecilochroa unifascigera* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) とテオノグモ *Berlandina asiatica* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) を *Hitobia* 属にそれぞれ所属させた．さらに，新種フタオビトンビグモ（新称） *Hitobia yasunosukei* sp. nov. を記載し，*Hitobia asiatica* の雄を初めて記載した．なお，所属を変更した3種の和名は以下のようにしたい： マエトビトンビグモ（改称） *Sernokorba pallidipatellis*, ヒトオビトンビグモ *Hitobia unifascigera*, シノノメトンビグモ（改称） *Hitobia asiatica.*

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